The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

Arbitrary Arrests.

NO. II.

In our first paper we devoted a paragraph to the subject of arbitrary arrests. But we deem it no unprofitable employment to continue the subject, as it is a matter affecting the interests and liberty of every individual in the North. To recapitulate what was said before will take a few moments only. There were no arrests previous to the inception of the rebellion. The conduct of both our open and our secret enemies rendered it necessary that such arrests should be made. It would be much more to the credit of the people if the conduct of certain portions of it would allow the government to carry on the war without resorting to this offensive measure.—This is the substance of what we said in the first paper. The subject is properly governed by three distinct principles:

First—The arrests are not arbitrary in the sense in which the term is used when speaking of the unlimited power of the executives of foreign countries, but according to established rules relating to the existence and continuation of the Federal authority.

Second—The condition of the nation demands that a rigorous exercise of all the express or implied powers vested in the Federal Executive should be had to prevent the seditious contagion from infecting the loyal population of the country.

Third—The judicious exercise of this authority has produced a vast amount of good, and prevented a great quantity of evil.

First, then, absolutism claims for itself the right to exercise the unlimited authority of its will in both a civil and a military capacity and between them makes no discrimination, considering that the offences against either demand summary and severe punishment. Although neither our Executive nor his apologists claim to have vested in him the power to make these arrests under the civil law, yet we claim it by reason of that granted the law military, whose function are to restore the supremacy of the civil law. Hence they are not made in defiance of civil authority. And wherever the sacred writ of *Habeas Corpus* has not been suspended by the judgment of the President, the Courts have been open; and those parties who have been the objects of Executive suspicion, and have been imprisoned for their treasonable machinations, have no right to complain. We have to conclude this point by saying that treason is defined in broad terms by the Constitution; that the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is but following the rules laid down in the Constitution, and that no injustice results to the guilty party if he is deprived of some of the privileges of a freeman when his going at large would harm the State and destroy the wholesome regulations of society.

The first rule of the military authority is to deprive all classes of enemies of their power to injure them, and this rule is not in contravention of the Constitution, because to admit that it is, would make this sacred instrument of advantage to our enemies, in peace, as well as of advantage to them in war.

Second. This is a point of great importance, and one which has been debated time out of mind, but which is so plain that argument mystifies it. What we said in our first paper sufficiently illustrates the point to be argued. We are passing through a stage of procreation, the country is to be regenerated, but whilst the loyal population is going through a school of habits, all the elements of treason are combining to destroy the best government the people ever knew.

Third. Who can estimate the value of the services of those who have nipped the rebel plots maturing in the North. It has taught the wavering that our country is the freest, the strongest, and the most abused, and has given more protection to the oppressed than any other that has ever existed. PAT ANDRUS.

☞ The following is a copy of a bill posted on the wall of a country village:

"A lecture on total abstinence will be delivered in the open air, and a collection will be made at the door to defray expenses.'

Letter from the 137th Regiment.

BELLE PLAINS, Va., Feb. 23, 1863.

DEAR WHIG: Nothing of importance has happened since I last wrote you. Indeed, so quiet is the army in this vicinity, so devoid of stirring incidents, that it is with the utmost difficulty your humble correspondent can find matter for a letter.

Taverns are mighty scarce in this neck of woods, and Breckinridge Democrat *peace* meetings are scarcer. We cannot get on an honorable drunk, or even get up a political free fight on any terms approaching respectability. Inactivity seems to prevail everywhere—everything has settled into quiet, except the supply trains passing to and from the landing, hauling supplies for the vast army. The weather has been very unfavorable during the last week, raining and snowing alternately, still adding to the miserable condition of the roads; they are almost impassable, and from two to four feet deep. It requires eight mules to draw one wagon, and *then* they are often obliged, in going up hill, to double. Cavalry and artillery men carry their forage on horseback.

Saturday, the 21st, at 10 P. M., it commenced snowing, accompanied by a strong nor'-wester, tossing our ponchos hither and thither, and driving the snow in on us without mercy. The sleep question looked rather dubious, but, determined to have a snooze at all hazards, we hauled down our pumpkins beneath the blankets, as Pete sung out "bully," and were soon making the best of it. All was quiet during the night, except the howling wind, and an occasional "Ugh!" from Pete, when a mischievous flake would get in about his nasal organ, and disturb his repose.

We were roused on Sabbath morning, the 22d, by a "*Gewhilligan*" from Pete, as he emerged from under three inches of snow, and proceeded to kindle fire. We heard him remark, while he piled the agony on the fire, as he terms it, that "it looked rather squally round the edges this morning." Pete is one of those antic fellows, always in for fun, and don't get scared at trifles as easily as some would imagine.

After dispatching a tremendous pile of hard tack and salt pork, and filling his frightful take in with "fine cut," he threw himself in a corner to ponder over the present gloomy aspect of affairs.

It continued snowing all day Sunday, and this morning the ground is covered to the depth of six inches; everything looks cold and dreary, and

Pinching frosts rife in air,
Creeps in our cabin everywhere.

It is now nine o'clock; the clouds are disappearing, and the king of day sallying forth in all his splendor, darting his fervid rays down on the snowy bed, causing it to flee quite rapidly, and we hope ere nightfall, the unwelcome visitor will have left us, and old mother earth again resume her original opaqueness.

Co. I enjoys tolerably good health, there being at present but three or four sick, and none of these appear to be dangerously ill. We received a copy of the Whig last week, which was read with great interest. It was well perused, every nook and corner hunted, and it was not until it was entirely worn out that it ceased to go the rounds. We were much pleased with Serg't Keatley's spirited epistle. We wish him "God speed," and hope to hear from him often.

Pete wonders whether *knitting* pays up about Stafford.

Yours, &c., ROMEO.

For The Whig.

FRANKSTOWN, Feb. 21st, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In contemplating the world of mankind, we find a marked variety of disposition in those who compose the human family. Some are of a lively, good natured temperament, and do not care particularly what may be said about them by those who make it a business to talk about others as good as themselves, perhaps far better, and talk the most, too, about things that they know the least about. A tale invented by the idle, and gotten hold of by the malicious, takes wing, and flies with amazing velocity from one gossipper to another, a little more added to it, until it seems of enormous size to the superficial observer, and resolves itself, finally, into "O, I wish we *know'd*!" Well, perhaps they do know, and perhaps they don't—If the foundation is false and the superstructure lies, they know'd, if all they hear shall happen to be true, they don't *know'd*; but in either case it produces perplexity in the minds (what little mind such have got) of those who bother themselves about things that will never better them, and one thing is sure, never worse them, even if they should, in the course of time, find out that they are not wiser than Solomon, and have been *blating* about some one who would be perfectly indifferent to such quacking and as independent as a hog on ice.

Again, among this class of beings are those who entertain so exalted an opinion of themselves that if a man should happen to meet them any place, even if it were in the chamber of sickness, they would let on they thought that it was their sweet presence had brought him there, when the man was, perhaps, too well bred, and too high strung, to have the least desire for making the acquaintance of such *critters* further than the coolest courtesy would demand. Its funny—its laughable—I must say its cute.

"But," says another, in contemplating a thing that they guess at, and not very straight guessers at any thing, "If such a thing happens, if I was somebody else I would leave!" Perhaps so, but, then, they aint somebody else. They are the same, identical, meddlesome self, for whom those the trouble themselves about, do not care any more than a Jew does for a pig—that is, I mean, so far as their opinion is concerned.

But the funny thing is such persons never get to find out to a certainty, anything before it transpires but live in a continual misery, and don't know how to get ease, although there is a cure for such heart-sickness;—it is the following: "Mind your own business."

This is always the better plan; because I have always noticed that where people attended to other people's business without being employed, they always make themselves a laughing-stock, and did not do any harm or good to anybody.

But it may be asked "where do such beings exist?" Well I can't assign them any particular location,—there may be such at the north pole for ought I know; but the surest way of finding them out is to wait and see whose foot the shoe pinches, for in that case they never have sense enough to hide this great moral defect in themselves but get angry and spur, and thus betray themselves, though no one of that description ever yet turned the world up-side-down. AL.

MEN OF COLOR, TO ARMS!

A CALL FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

When first the Rebel cannon shattered the walls of Sumter, and drove away its starving garrison, I predicted that the war then and there inaugurated would not be fought out entirely by white men. Every month's experience during these two dreary years has confirmed that opinion. A war undertaken and brazenly carried on for the perpetual enslavement of colored men, calls logically and loudly upon colored men to help to suppress it. Only a moderate share of sagacity was needed to see that the arm of the slave was the best defense against the arm of the slaveholder. Hence with every reverse to the National arms, with every exulting shouts of victory raised by the slaveholding Rebels, I have implored the imperrilled nation to unchain against her foes her powerful black hand. Slowly and reluctantly that appeal is beginning to be heeded. Stop not now to complain that it was not heeded sooner. It may, or it may not have been best that it should not. This is not the time to discuss that question. Leave it to the future. When the war is over, the country is saved, peace is established, and the black man's rights are secured, as they will be, history with an impartial hand, will dispose of that and sundry other questions. Action! action! not criticism, is the plain duty of this hour. Words are now useful only as they stimulate to blows. The office of speech now is only to point out when, where and how to strike to the best advantage. There is no time for delay. The tide is at its flood that leads on to fortune. From east to west, from north to south, the sky is written all over with "now or never." Liberty won by white men would lack half its luster. Who would be free themselves must strike the blow. Better even to die free than to live slaves. This is the sentiment of every brave colored man among us. There are weak and cowardly men in all nations. We have them among us. They will tell you that this is the "white man's war;" that you will be "better off after than beforr the war:" that the getting of you into the army is to "sacrifice you on the first opportunity." Believe them not—cowards themselves, they do not wish to have their cowardice shamed by your brave example. Leave them to their timidity, or to whatever other motive may hold them back.

I have not thought lightly of the words I am now addressing to you. The counsel I give comes of close observation of the great struggle now in progress—and of the deep conviction that this is your hour and mine.

In good earnest, then, and after the best deliberation, I, now, for the first time during the war, feel at liberty to call and counsel you to arms. By every consideration which binds you to your enslaved fellow countrymen, and the peace and welfare of your country; by every aspiration which you cherish for the freedom and equality of yourselves and your children; by all the ties of blood and identity which make us one with the brave black men now fighting our battles in Louisiana, in South Carolina, I urge you to fly to arms, and smite with death the power that would bury the Government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave. I wish I could tell you that the State of New York calls you to this high honor. For the moment her constituted authorities are silent on the subject. They will speak by and by, and doubtless on the right side; but we are not compelled to wait for her. We can get at the throat of treason and Slavery through the State of Massachusetts.

She was first in the war of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools, and she was first to answer with her blood the alarm cry of the nation—when its capital was menaced by rebels. You know her patriotic Governor, and you know Charles Sumner—I need add no more.

Massachusetts now welcomes you to arms as her soldiers. She has but a small colored population from which to recruit. She has full leave of the General Government to send one regiment to the war, and and she has undertaken to do it. Go quickly and help fill up this first colored regiment from the North. I am authorized to assure you that you will receive the same wages, the same rations, the same equipments, the same protection, the same bounty secured to white soldiers. You will be led by able and skillful officers—men who will take a special pride in your efficiency and success. They will be quick to accord to you all the honor you shall merit by your valor—and see that your rights and feelings are respected by other soldiers. I have assured myself on these points—and can speak with authority. More than twenty years unswerving devotion to our common cause, may give me some humble claim to be trusted at this momentous crisis.

I will not argue. To do so implies hesitation and doubt, and you do not hesitate. You do not doubt. The day dawns—the morning star is bright upon the horizon! The iron gate of our prison stands half open. One gallant rush from the North will fling it wide open, while four millions of our brothers and sisters shall march out into Liberty! The chance is now given to end in a day the bondage of centuries, and to rise in one bound from social degradation to the plain of a common equality with all other varieties of men. Remember Denmark Vesey of Charleston. Remember Nathaniel Turner of South Hampton; remember Shields, Green, and Copeland, who followed noble John Brown, and fell as glorious martyrs for the cause of the slave. Remember that in a contest with oppression, the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with oppressors. The case is before you. This is our golden opportunity—let us accept it—and forever wipe out the dark reproaches unsparingly hurled against us by our enemies. Win for ourselves the gratitude of our country—and the best blessings of our prosperity through all time. The nucleus of the first regiment is now in camp at Readville, a short distance from Boston. I will undertake to forward to Boston all persons adjudged fit to be mustered into this regiment, who shall apply to me at any time within the next two weeks.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Rochester, March 2, 1863.

Lesson in Composition.

A writer to the N. Y. Observer, relates the following of the late Dr. Murray, alias "Kirwan:"

Dr. Murray pursued his collegiate course at Williamstown, during the Presidency of that acute and accomplished critic, Rev. Dr. Griffin. In his fourth year he was brought into more immediate contact with the venerable President, whose duty it was to examine and criticise the written exercises of the graduating class. Dr. Murray, when a young man and even down to the day of his last illness, wrote a free, round and beautiful hand—and his exercise at this time, which was to undergo the scrutiny of his venerated preceptor, had been prepared with uncommon neatness and accuracy. Dr. Griffin was accustomed to use a quill or pen, with a very broad nib.

Introduced into his august presence young Murray, with becoming diffidence, presented his elegantly written piece for the ordeal. The discerning eye of the President passed quickly over the first sentence, and with a benign look, he turned to his pupil and said in his peculiar way.

"Murray, what do you mean by this first sentence?"

Murray, answered blushingly, "I mean so and so, and sir—"

"Then say so, Murray," and at the same time drew his heavy pen through line after line, striking out about one-third of it.

Having carefully read the next sentence, the venerable critic again inquired:

"Murray, what do you mean by this?"

He tremblingly replied, "Doctor I mean so and so."

"Please just say so," striking out again about one half of the beautifully written page.

In this way, with his broad nib, (which made no clean mark) he proceeded to deface the nice clean paper of the young collegian, so that at the close of the exercise, the erasures nearly equalled all that remained of the carefully prepared manuscript.

This trying scene was not lost upon Murray. He considered it one of the most important events of his college course. It taught him to read and write concisely; and when he had anything to say, to say it in a simple, direct, and intelligible manner.

Indeed, much that distinguished him, as one of our most vigorous and pointed writers may be attributed to that early lesson, "Say so, Murray."

Arbitrary Arrests.

Parson Brownlow, in a late letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, thus characteristically and energetically gives his views on arbitrary arrests:

"But these 'arbitrary arrests,' this confinement of traitors at the North, for words and deeds of treason, are offenses of the highest magnitude in the estimation of these Democratic lovers of the Constitution. Who began these arrests? There were thousands of Union men incarcerated in dungeons in the South, for daring to talk and vote in favor of the Union and Constitution, before the Federal Government imprisoned the first man. Nay, there were thousands shot down and hung, and this benign Government never has, to this day, shot or hanged the first man for treason, or for his rebel sentiments. In all the seceded States, by authority of Jeff. Davis' government, thousands were notified to leave the Confederacy, and were given 24 hours in which to start—their property confiscated and the proceeds applied to the use of a corrupt and plundering government—simply because they were for the government of the United States. And yet the Federal Government has not forced any of the traitors South who live in the loyal States, and talk and plot treason daily. I told the audience, in a recent speech in Louisville, that there were five hundred men there who ought to be in close confinement. And I now tell the public that there are five hundred to one thousand in each of twenty Northern cities, who ought to be in close confinement or made go South."

☞ Mr. Summer, Chairmain of the Committee on Foreign Relations, referring to the recent offer of mediation by France, and declaring in substance that congress will consider every future proposition of foreign interference in the present war for the suppression of the Rebellion, however well meant, as proceeding from a misunderstanding of the character of the contest; and that since such propositions tend to encorage the Rebels and prolong the war, Congress must regard any future attempts in the same direction as unfriendly acts.

☞ "You have read sufficiently long, Charles," said an elderly physician of my acquaintance to his student, (a youth who had had been studying medicine some two years,) "to commence visiting the sick! I will take you along with me this morning, and you will have an opportunity of seeing as well as reading of the many changes of disease, we have to watch with an eye of much scrutiny and discrimination in order to enable us more correctly to judge the character and treatment of various cases than we could possibly learn from reading all the books ever published on the science. And sure enough, off went preceptor and pupil in the daily round of professional visits.

The first house he entered, was one where a man was in a convalescent state, was lounging upon a bed, whist his nurse was comfortably seated in a rocking-chair, reading a novel for his amusement. The doctor approached the bed, and after feeling the pulse of the patient, turned to the nurse and said: "He has been eating oysters—why did you let him have them?"

The nurse declared most positively that he had not, but being more closely interrogated said he only ate two or three.

After leaving the house, the student asked the doctor how in the world he could tell that it was oysters he had eaten?

"Why, I saw the shells under the bed!" was the reply.

The doctor being very busy the next day, sent the student alone to the the patient, and upon his return asked him how he was.

"He is much worse," said the young disciple; "I think he will die. He has eaten a horse!"

"A horse!" vociferated the physician.

"Yes, sir; a horse!"

"How in the world did you find out that he had eaten a horse?"

"Because, sir," said the knowing student, "I saw a saddle and bridle under the bed!"

☞ Jones, the other day, asked Smith the following questions:

Says Jones, "We have had the age of iron, the age of gold, and the age of bronze, but what shall we call the present age?"

"Why," says Smith, licking the back of a postage stamp which he was about to apply to the envelope of a letter, "I think we had better call this the mucil-age."

A SOCIAL MAN.—Gov. Powell, of Ky., was widely known for his social qualities, and remarkable for establishing personal intimacy with every one he met, in the shortest possible time. Another distinguished trait was that he chewed immense quantities of tobacco, which he always begged.

One of the Governor's new-found acquaintances happened to meet a neighbor of the Governor's, when the following conversation ensued:

"You are acquainted with Governor Powell?"

"Oh, yes. He's a near neighbor."

"He's a very sociable man, ain't he?"

"Remarkably so."

"Well, I thought so. I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met with in all my life. Wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes before he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and *spit all over me.*"

☞ "Madam, at what age shall I put you down?"

No direct answer.

"How old is your husband?"

"Sixty-one."

"And your eldest son?"

"Twenty-seven."

"And the next?"

"Twenty-one."

"And how old do you call yourself?"

"I do not exactly know my age, but it is about thirty."

"Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven?"

"Yes."

"You must, surely, then, be more than thirty?"

"Well, sir, (quick and snappishly,) I told you about thirty. I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I'm positive it is not more than that!"

☞ A Missouri letter in the Dubuque Times says tobacco is used among the natives in the rural districts, indiscriminately by both sexes, children as well as adults, both for chewing and smoking. A foraging party near Hartsville recently called at a house, where they found a woman and thirteen children, the three eldest being girls, and all "chewing" a "power" of tobacco. One of the party remarked that she was the first woman he ever saw chewing tobacco, when the old woman exclaimed:

"Wal, now, whar was you brought up? Never *seen* a woman chaw 'bacar! Guess you hain't been round much. Don't you have any *ladies* where you was *raised!*"

☞ A young gentleman became smitten, in the natural way, by the beauty of a youthful maiden, and honorably proposed marriage to her. The feminine said she was willing, but that her beloved parents were seriously of the opinion that she was "o'er young to marry yet," and therefore had most decided objections to her entering into matrimonial speculations at present. The swain said that such obstacles as enraged parents might be overcome by a gentle clopement, and requested to know if she would clandestinely leave the parental roof with him. Her reply was characteristic; she said—

"Yes, or any other man!"

☞ A gentleman asked Dennis Doyle, who some years ago was a member of the old Tammany Hall Nominating Committee and famous for his Irish wit, why they had sent, for the last two years, such a fool as Mr. —— to the Assembly?"

"Why," said Dennis, "we send him on *true Republican principles.*"

"How so?" inquired his friend.

"Shure, you know," replied Dennis, "the Constitution says *all classes* are to be fairly represented, and faith, I think if we only send *one fool* out of thirteen members, to represent all the fools in New York, we hardly do them justice."

A GREEN SENTINEL.—A drafted man on guard at Camp Howe, recently, hailed Col. Stockton as he was passing, thus:

"Say, here, who the — are you?"

Col. S—"I bellieve I'm Colonel of a regiment."

"The —— you are; colonel give us a chew of tobacco."

After getting a supply of the weed, he stuck his musket in the ground and very complacently remarked: "It's rather wet out here—believe I'll go in and sit down awhile," and went to his quarters.

SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE.—It is said that as soon as the new State bill of Virginia passed Congress, Mr. Carlisle, true to his purpose, went at once to the President.

"Now, Mr. Lincoln," said he, "you must veto that bill."

"Well," said the honest Abe, with just the least bit in the world of humor, "I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll split the difference and *say nothing about it.*—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.*

☞ Anger wishes that all mankind had only one neck; love that it had only one heart; grief two tear-glands, and pride two bent knees.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Jones House, in the city of Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF MARCH, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

CYRUS P. MARKLE, Ch'm.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The 'Democratic' Party.

The politicians of the self-styled "Democratic" party generally manage to trim their sails so as to suit every breeze of popular favor, no matter in what direction it may blow; but for several years past they seem to have been rather unlucky in their efforts to ascertain the direction of the wind, and consequently they have been placed in very awkward circumstances.

From the time that symptoms of the giant rebellion which distracts the country began to appear, they persuaded the people that if their counsels were followed all the troubles could be settled, and the seceded States brought again willingly into the Union, and peace and harmony once more be restored. They iterated and reiterated their assertion that it was only necessary to restore them to power to bring back the halcyon days of the Republic, until they appear to have begun to believe their own lie; but their rebel friends have not been pleased with their keeping up this delusion; for they desire to carry the war to the utterance, and they despise the wretched fools who are working for them in the free States by keeping up the pretence that peace and union may be restored by a compromise with the Southern conspirators. Recently they have rebuked these sorry knaves in the most possitive manner, by declaring that they will never consent to return to the Union, no matter what promises their northern friends may make. If their be any virtue to be found in the leaders of the rebellion, it may be seen in their hearty contempt of the Northern "dough-faced" demagogues of the sham-Democratic party who did their dirty work, while they were preparing for their grand effort to destroy the Union. They have shrewdness enough to know that men who are treacherous to their own Government cannot be trusted in anything. They do not hesitate to use such creatures when they can make them useful, and without any compunction they kick them off when they can be of no more service to them.

When the war commenced these shuffling "Democrats" were most awkwardly situated. They knew that without opposing the Administration they would sink into their proper obscurity, and they dared not oppose the war, because they knew that the people were bent on crushing the rebellion by military power. They therefore vociferously declared their willingness to fight, and their confidence in the good intentions of Mr. Lincoln, but, nicely separating the man from the President, they constantly assailed his Administration, until the accumulating expenses of the war, and the interruption of many branches of business, began to cause avaricious and base minded persons to look with dislike upon the progress of the mighty conflict.

Upon the basis of this discontent, these unpatriotic partisans began to rebuild their party; all the time bawling out their devotion to the Constitution, and condemning the acts of the National authorities. Proclaiming themselves in favor of the war, they yet strove by all the means in their power to weaken the hands of those who conducted it.

Until very recently Mr. John Van Buren, one of the most favored exponents of their principles, has, like the rest, constantly asserted that it was only necessary to guarantee constitutional rights to the Southern people to induce the rebels to lay down their arms; but the leading Southern journals have repeatedly exposed the falsehood of such a pretence, and at last Mr. Van Buren has taken the hint. He now declares that his "voice is strong for war," and in effect he gives the lie to the assertions of his brother Democrats, who still assert that peace and union are practicable. It has been facetiously said that Mr. Van B. has swallowed himself, and the idea is a most apt one, for he is nothingi f not Democratic, and he has gulped down all that was Democratic in him and his party. It is to be hoped that he may have a good digestion.

The "Democratic" party is now divided against itself; for while some of them, vehemently cry out for a vigorous prosecution of the war, others as boldly declare that they are in favor of peace upon such terms as they can procure from the armed insurgents.

It Thunders All Around.

The greatest mistake ever committed by any political clique, was the disfranchisement of the soldiers of Pennsylvania by the Democratic party. The proceedings leading to this disfranchisement had something in them so heinous and heartless, so utterly at variance with what was just, honorable, or grateful, that the country will not soon forget the conspirators in the act. The disfranchisement of men who were absent from their homes fighting the battles of the Government is certainly the most novel standard of justice ever erected by any set of men; and in this age and country, when and where the largest liberty to the largest number is regarded as the true illustration and practical working of our institutions, the deed is accepted with a sort of horror only exceeded when men in power attempt the most monstrous usurpation.

Those who have thus attempted the degradation of the soldier by his disfranchisement, have discovered by this time that they cannot stifle his voice. He may have been disfranchised by political chicanery and judicial corruption, but he is still a freeman, and still in the exercise of freedom of speech. That freedom of speech, too, is being fearfully exercised, so far as the prospects of home traitors are concerned; and when the soldier does resume his franchise after he has perilled his life and poured out his blood in defence of the Government, his vote and his voice will both be against the Northern traitor and the political demagogue.

RATTING.—All trades and professions have their *rats*, but the *ratting* printer we think is the meanest of them all. The County Commissioners called on the Editor of the "REGISTER," to know what he would charge for publishing the Receipts and Expenditures four times. He replied $30, which is a good deal less than half price, or his published terms. The poor man, we suppose, usually charges full price. We attribute this to "Hughey's" want of knowledge, as to what he ought to charge, more than anything else, and therefore excuse him.

But for the rats of the Guerilla sheet who came to town and offered to do the same advertising for $20, thereby underratting Hughey, we can find no excuse, other than it is constitutional with them—they can't help it.

After all this had taken place the Commissioners concluded to not employ the rats in any way to publish the Receipts & Expenditures, and so informed us. But subsequently they changed their minds and concluded to even shame the rats, if possible, by paying them a fair price for one insertion. We think the commissioners did wrong in encouraging such men at all. But they did right by paying them more than they asked, after concluding to employ them.

"Brotherline did not print a ticket for them."—*Rats.*

You had better consult Mr. Hall on that subject, before you make such statements at the instance of the *literary* editor of this town, who would not publish them himself. After you do that give us the result.

"He told a lie on us, by stating that he had an arrangement with us whereby he was to receive part of the ticket money."—*Rats.*

Of course there is no truth in this assertion. Every body knows we would make no arrangements with such men. The assertion is only made to create the impression that we would do so. A great mistake.

☞ The Guerilla sheet calls on Mr. Hall and other creditors for tickets, to defraud us out of the amount due us. They can't succeed.

☞ Charles H. Ogle, Esq., of Somerset, was found dead in his bed in the Jones House, Harrisburg, on the 7th inst. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that he died from the effects of epileptic convulsions.

☞ We wonder how the peace Democrats, who favor a Northwestern Confederacy and "peace upon any term" will stomach, the following response to their proposals, which we extract from an Editorial of the Richmond Enquirer?

"If they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant vows, and break pledges, and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly; and although we shall not exactly respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding our noses a little—not to show them all suitable civilities—but a proper distance."

"Dirt-eaters," contract breakers," repudiators!" Appropriate names, truly.

☞ "Well, sir, the Rebels are upon our soil, now!" said a lukewarm Pennsylvanian to our Philadelphia Contributor.—"They are!" exclaimed our P. C. sternly, "and before long, our soil will be upon the Rebels!" The L. P. having thus got his full "change," departed.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums during the past week, on account of subscription to the Whig:

L. L. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.,	$2 00
Jos. Bowers, Canton, Ohio,	1 50
Peter Reffner, Canton, Illinois,	1 50

An Insult to Loyal Patriots.

The last act in the infamous career of the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, was perpetrated yesterday, by a vote in the House of Representatives. On a motion to tender the use of the hall of the House to Governor Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and Govenor Wright, of Indiana, who arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of addressing the people, *it was refused by a strict party vote.* Those voting against this resolution were prompted to refuse the House to Govs. Johnson and Wright simply because they are loyal men—one, a loyal man whose wife has been scourged by the rebels in consequence of fidelity of her husbaud to the National Government—whose home has been devastated—whose children have been hunted down by the bloodhounds of Jeff Davis and who has himself stood up for the Union and the Government, as it were, with a halter about his neck. Yet the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives refuse this heroic man a hearing in the Capitol They refuse to hear Andy Johnson, not because he has ever been aught but a Democrat; not because he is directly or indirectly acting with the Republician party, but simply because he joins his own loyalty with that of Republicans and Democrats, who are loyal against the fiendishness of rebellion and the enormity of treason. They refuse him a hearing, because they fear that he would make the occasion an opportunity to rebuke treason in Pennsylvania—rebuke it as it is manifested on the very floor of that House.

Of course this refusal will not prevent Govs Johnson or Wright from speaking in this city. Arrangements have been made and the people will have an opportunity to hear both this evening. In the meantime, let it be proclaimed that the copperhead Democracy of Pennsylvania refused the use of the Capitol to two of the Government's bravest defenders. Democrats whom Jackson loved to honor and slavholding traitors conspired to assassinate. Democrats so noble and patriotic, so pure and manly, that not one of the hall of legislation is fit to untie the latchets of their shoes or brush the dust from their garments.

In the name of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, we bid Govenors Johnson and Wright welcome as patriots and as statesman, as Democrats and as men.

The Democrats in the Senate also opposed the granting of the Senate chamber to these distinguished gentlemen. Senator Clymer sounded the alarm and set forth the danger that might be occasioned by the presence of these brave and loyal gentlemen. We know the loyal people of Pennsylvania will mark with infamy those who refuse to hear loyal people speak in the State Capitol.—*Har. Tel.*

Roll of Infamy.

We have already published the fact that the loyal friends of Gov. Andy Johnson and ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, made application to the House of Representatives for the use of its Hall that the gentlemen in question might give their views on the present state of the country, and for the purpose also of discussing questions of national policy for the suppression of the rebellion. Both these gentlemen having never been anything else but Democrats, we did not believe that their own party friends would hesitate one moment to grant the Hall, but in this we were mistaken.—The Democrats in the House voted against a suspension of the rules to allow a resolution to be introduced for that purpose, and the Senate all the Democrats present, with a single exception, (Mr. Kinsey, from Bucks county,) voted also against a resolution to grant the Senate chamber for a similar purpose. We may therefore class the leaders of the Democrats in the Legislature, with a few honorable exceptions, as being opposed to hear Union speeches defending the soldiers in the tented field, and the Government which protects them from the reign of Jeff. Davis and his murderous crew. Here are their names, and we trust that our cotemporaries will pass them around through their columns:

ROLL OF SENATORS.

GEO. H. BUCHER, Cumberland county.
HEISTER CLYMER, Berks county.
C. M. DONOVAN, Philadelphia.
A. H. GLATZ, York county.
CHAS. LAMBERTON, Clarion county.
H. S. MOTT, Monroe county.
JOHN C. SMITH, Montgomery county.
G. W. STEIN, Northampton county.
J. B. STARK, Luzerne county.
W. A. WALLACE, Clearfield county

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. T. ALEXANDER, Clarion county.
T. J. BARGER, Philadelphia.
R. F. BARRON, Centre county.
J. B. BECK, Lycoming county.
J. R. BOILEAU, Philadelphia.
J. W. BROWN, Northumberland county.
JAMES DELONE, York county.
JOHN C. ELLIS, Montour county.
WM. GLENN, Washington county.
CONRAD GRABER, Schuylkill county.
AARON HESS, Northampton county.
H. C. HOOVER, Montgomery county.
W. HORTON, Fulton county.
GEO. D. JACKSON, Sullivan county.
SAMUEL JOSEPHS, Philadelphia.
DANIEL KAINE, Fayette county.
E. KERNS, Schuylkill county.
C. A. KLINE, Berks county,
A. B. LABAR, Bucks county.
W. J. MYERS, Adams county.
D. H. NEIMAN, Northampton county.
A. C. NOYES, Clinton county.
ALEX. PATTON, Greene county.
G. A. QUIGLEY, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH REX, Montgomery county.
J. P. RHOADS, Cumberland county.
JACOB ROBINSON, Luzerne county.
G. H. ROWLAND, Pike county.
S. W. TRIMMER, Luzerne county.
PETER WALSH, Luzerne county.
D. K. WEIDNER, Berks county.
ADAM WOLF, Schuylkill county.

—*Har. Tel.*

Union Leagues.

We are glad to see in many papers, notices of the formation of Union Leagues. We spoke at length on Saturday morning on this subject, and now only remark that we think it is the duty of all loyal men to combine their strength in every way in which they can render it effective to sustain the Government in its conflict with both open and covert treason. In the Carlisle Herald, of Friday last, we find the following sensible remarks, which exactly suit our own views:

UNION LEAGUE.—A movement has been started over the loyal North, having for its object the salvation of the Country from the ruin that is now threatening it by armed rebellion in the South, and secret, covert treason in the North. The only qualifications of membership required, is simply *loyalty to the Government.*

The qualifications are not based upon any social standing or political creed, and the truly loyal of all classes are flocking into it wherever the movement has been started.

The time has come for the Union men to draw close to each other, and assume a more determined course, effect a full and perfect organization, and enter upon the work of crushing out the arrogant despotism, which is daily becoming more manifest on the part of Northern Traitors.—There is much to do and no time should lost in making the beginning. A meeting will be held at the public house of John Hannon, on Saturday evening next, (28th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, *in a popular form,* the Union sentiment of Carlisle, that it may be made effective against the treasonable organizations which are known to exist in our midst.

The organization in Carlisle is, it will be observed, to be "in a popular form," which, as we understand the phrase, means an open organization as opposed to the idea of secrecy. Still, the league ought to be a real organization, made up of men who will affix their names to a solemn declaration of loyalty, and a pledge of personal aid to sustain the Government in its effort to suppress rebellion and restore the Union. To such an organization, none but traitors can take exception.

We are aware that many excellent men, who would not, in ordinary times, favor secret organizations for the furtherance of any cause, however good in itself, are now honestly persuaded that in this period of extreme peral a resort to that form of combined power is not only justifiable but expedient. Perhaps they are right. Let us, however, not fall out by the way, nor about the way. As for the end we are all agreed; as regards the means to that end let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. We have frankly indicated our own preference; but if other men, quite as honest and earnest and patriotic as we claim to be, shall differ with us on this point, we shall esteem them none the less, but rejoice in seeing them work for their country in their own chosen way. All that we can do to sustain them in their good work shall be done with the most hearty good will.

Our armies are fully competent to the work of dealing with open rebellion in the South; but it requires these other organizations to crush out secret treason in the north. Let us present to this last and most dangerous enemy an unbroken front; a bold and open attitude of the most determined opposition and if some think that, to meet them more effectually, they had better combat them with their own weapons, and "fight the devil with fire," in the name of all that is good and and true let them do so. Anything and everything to save the country.

☞ The death of a printer is thus described in an English paper:

"George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the *type* of honesty, the ! of all; and although the ☞ of death has put a . to his existence, every § of his life was without a ‖

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BILL.—The bill repealing the law enacted in 1861 releasing the Pennsylvania railroad company from paying a tax on tonnage passing over the road, occupied the attention of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. The bill was originally introduced by Mr. Hopkins, from Washington county, who has been its steady supporter for the last two sessions. The opponents of the measure have offered amendments taxing all the different railroads in the State alike. This would create a large revenue to the State Treasury, and we can see no good reason why it should not pass: but on the other hand, we can see no good reason why the bill of Mr. Hopkins should not pass as presented. If the same be unconstitutional, as the friends of the railroad allege, they should throw no obstacle in the way of its passage, and thus remove it from the halls of the legislation to that of the Supreme Court. That tribunal would decide the question of law, and we are decidedly in favor of the latter course. —*Har. Tel.*

THE SPOTTED PLAGUE.—This fearful disease has broken out in Pine Grove, and proves as frightful as it name would indicate. As near as we can learn, the first symptoms are sore throat and headache, with excessively high fever. Shortly after, the fatal spots, which are of a dark red color, and vary in size from a five-cent piece (a small silver coin formerly used as currency in the United States) to the breadth of a man's hand, make their appearance, when all hope of recovery is past and the patient may prepare himself to die. In that vicinity, it seems to work almost entirely on children, and several deaths have been reported within the last few days. As yet, no remedy has been discovered that will check it in the least.—*Bellfonte Watchman.*

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD IN REBELDOM.—The Richmond Dispatch, March 5th, says, in its money article, "there has been an exfraordinary advance in the premium on gold since our last report. On Saturday last it was sold at $2,50 and $2,60, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached $3,50, being an advance of ninety per cent. Silver was affected in like manner to-day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Various causes for this sudden advance in specie are assigned, but it is doubtless chiefly owing to the demand from blockade runners, *and foreigners leaving the confederacy.* Bank notes have also advanced, the brokers selling at 50 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is held at $2,60.

THE CANALS.—We understand that it is the intention of the various canal companies throughout the State, to have the lines in operation as early as possible, in anticipation of an immense trade. The mild winter has had but little effect upon the canals, and but little preparation is required before the water can be "let in." We may therefore look for an early opening of "trade and commerce" on the canals of the State.—*Har. Tel.*

☞ A Fredericksburg correspondent gives the following prices as current there, and states that the troops are on half rations: coffee, $5 per pound; sugar, $1,50; beef, $75 per barrel; peas, $17 per bushel; butter, $3 per pound.

THE GREAT ANTAGONIST OF DISEASE —*How he Carries on the War.*—The "Faculty" consider it *infra dig* to advertise.—It would be lowering the "dignity of the profession" to tell the sick what is good for them, through the newspapers. The regular physician must hide his light—supposing him to have any light—under a bushel. His medical knowledge, if he chance to have a modicum of the article, and if not, his ignorance, must be wrapped up in contractions of Latin words, and he must even conceal the quantities of the drugs he administers, by using queer-looking signs, incomprehensible except to the initiated. That the formulas professedly designed to promote the general health should be enveloped in mystery, is a paradox we cannot understand. How different in this respect is the rule adopted by the profession to the course pursued by that great *irregular* Physician, Professor HOLLOWAY. No sooner had he discovered and effectively combined the remedial ingredients of his death-defeating PILLS and OINTMENT, than he commenced advertising them, and after extending the area of their publicity annually, during a period of twenty-five years, he now employs the whole newspaper press of the world, as the medium of communicating their properties and effects to mankind. Had he merely presented these unrivalled specifics to those who applied to him for medical aid, fee in hand, hundreds of thousands whose lives they have saved, would long since have been in their coffins.—While the *rush-lights* of medical science have been shedding a doubtful light on small circles of private patients, Professor Holloway has kindled a beacon that has irradiated over the world. All honor to his fearless contempt of stupid conventionalisms. In breaking through them he has conferred immeasurable blessings on the afflicted throughout the whole earth.—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

☞ During the past week, the Gold markets of New York and Philadelphia, have been violently agitated by the fluctuations in the price of gold. Gold was selling at 1.77 and fell in three days to 1.48. The last quotations in New York and Philadelphia, are about 1·56. The cause of this great fluctuation is on account of the passage of Secretary Chase's bank bill.

Buried in the Snow.

An Iceland fairy trudges up,
(Her ozier basket on her arm),
To gather lichen from the rocks
That hang upon the cliff-side warm.

Her little dog runs at her feet,
And dances round in many a whirl,
And scampers far beyond the gaze
Of this sweet happy Iceland girl.

Her life is stainless as the snow
That tips the mountains of her isle,
Whose ice-bound coasts she never saw,
And foam-clad cliffs of many a mile.

No music echoes to her laugh,
But the dull thunder of the fall
Of many waters o'er a ledge
Of ancient lava grim and tall.

She casts her eyes toward the sky,
And oh! what anguish crowds her brain,
The mountain, swift as lightning now,
Comes rushing downward to the plain.

One shriek is all that leaves her lips,
The mountain fills the vale below;
The little girl, so young and gay,
Is buried in a field of snow.

How sad and lonely is the day!
His mistress buried from his sight;
How sad her mother when returns,
The long and chill Icelandic night.

J. H. K.

Stafford C. H., Va., February 28, 1863.

A LITTLE GIRL'S ARITHMETIC.—'Five from five leaves how many?' asked the teacher of a little girl some six years old. After a moment's reflection she answered: 'Five.'

'How do you make that out?' said the teacher.

Holding her little hands out towards him, she said:

"Here are five fingers on my right hand, and here are five on the other. Now, if I take the five fingers on my left hand away from the five on my right hand won't five remain?'

The teacher was 'stumped,' and was obliged to 'knock under.'

DIED.

In Scott county, Iowa, on the 25th day of September last, DAVID H. MOORE, Esq., a highly respectable and esteemed citizen, aged about 65 years.

The deceased was a son of David Moore, one of the first settlers of Scotch Valley, in this county. The Moore family came to this county from Scotland about the year 1768. It consisted of Samuel Moore and his seven sons and two daughters, of which David's father was the eldest. The deceased left "Moore's Mill" in 1854, and emigrated to Iowa, where he purchased land, on which he resided till his death. He was highly respected for his many noble qualities as a citizen and neighbor. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and died as he lived, a Christian. He leaves a wife and three children, and several grand children, and a large number of friends and acquaintances who deeply mourn his loss.

In this place, on the 7th inst., MARY WALKER, infant daughter of John R. and M. Virginia McFarlane, aged 5 months and 3 weeks.

At Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, on Saturday last, MARY, consort of J. R. Lowrie, Esq., and daughter of John Lyon, Esq.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Heary producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, March 13, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,75@7,00
Extra " "	6,50@6,75
Superfine,	6,25@6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,75
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	18
Eggs per dozen,	15

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to allwho need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dissolution of Law Partnership.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel S. Blair and John Dean has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The partnership accounts can be settled with either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR,
JOHN DEAN.

Hollidaysburg, March 1, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ There has been a Union League formed in Huntingdon.

☞ James B. Lewis has been appointed Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad.

☞ Dr. Kimmell wishes us to state that he will be absent from town during next week.

☞ We have a house in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from and after the first day of April next for $75.

☞ Under the excise law it is necessary to take out a license for crying all sales except judicial ones, and any person following the business without a license subjects himself to a heavy fine.

☞ The vote stood at the late election in Altoona, for Justice of the Peace, Adolphus Roush, D., 162, J. M. Cherry, Ind., 113, D. W. A. Belford, Union, 91. The opposition elected the School Directors and Councilmen.

FURNACE SOLD.—Watson, Denniston & Co., of this place, have disposed of their Furnace, in Gaysport, to Wood, Morrell & Co., of Johnstown, for the sum of $180,000. Mr. David Watson will continue the management of the furnace.

☞ We are informed that transportation for all colored men desirous of volunteering, is furnished free from any point in Pennsylvania to Boston, the headquarters of the regiment. For further information, apply to Daniel Williams, (barber) Hollidaysburg, Pa.

REBEL PRISONERS.—On Friday night last 150 rebel prisoners passed east over the Pennsylvania Railroad, en route for Washington, where they will be tried for treason, having broken their parole and engaged in the guerilla warfare under that cut-throat, thief and scoundrel, Morgan.

ROBBERY.—A young man giving his name as samuel Myers, who had been working for Mr. Kinkead, at Yellow Springs, quit one day last week, and some six or eight bushels of cloverseed were missed at the same time. He was seen passing the toll-gate this side of Yellow Springs, about 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, and chase being given he took the woods, and left a horse and wagon on the pike, which it appears he had hired in Altoona, containing the mssing cloverseed. It is thought that he had secreted the cloverseed at the time it was missed, and took this method of getting it to market. It is not known whether he intended to steal the horse and wagon, but it was very evident that, had he succeeded, he would have appropriated to his own use, the proceeds arising from the sale of the cloverseed, which was valued at about $42.00—*Reg.*

New Volunteers.

On last Monday, Serg't Thos. Knox, of this place, started East with a squad of colored recruits, to join the 54th Mass. (colored) Regiment. They numbered just eleven, and were young stalwart looking men. We have no doubt they will serve their country well, and make excellent soldiers, notwithstanding their skins are unbleached. The number speaks well for the patriotism of the colored population; without bounties, speechifying, or martial music to fire up their patriotism, one-third of the adult colored male population capable of bearing arms, have, on a few days' notice, volunteered to fight the battles of a country where they are enslaved, cuffed, kicked and trodden down. By the recent census, the whole colored population of this town was 160; allowing 1 adult male, (the usual ratio) to every 5, would make 32, and counting all these of the proper age, and capable of bearing arms, the 11 recruits make the one-third. Well done, black men. We give a list of their names:

Thos. Knox (Serg't), John Dixon, John Snowden, James Lyons, James Yealetts, Samuel Yealetts, Wm. Alexander, Henry Brown, Geo. Streets, Geo. Green, Lewis Taylor.

SAD FATALITY.—The family of Mr. Daniel Ritts, residing in Minersville, adjoining this borough, has been visited by a disease known as whooping cough, which has proved very fatal. On Tuesday week, one of the children, aged two years, died; on last Monday another, aged four years, died; and while the parents and friends were absent from home at the funeral, the *third* child, aged eight years, died. We are sorry to state that the remaining three children are very sick with the same disease, and it is the opinion of the physician that at least one more will die.

THE 125TH REGIMENT.—We learn by private letters, that as the term for which this regiment enlisted will soon expire, and as Col. Higgins is striving to raise a regiment of cavalry, that quite a number of the men will re-enlist with him for three years or during the war.

It is also rumored that Capt. McKeage is recruiting from among them for men to take charge of a battery. The material of which the 125th regiment is composed will do honor to any arm of the service.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.—The *German Reformed Messenger*, published at Chambersburg, has received a private letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for the terrible and loathsime disease of small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:

When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of all the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders and is regarded as a perfect success. As this disease now prevails in different parts of our country, it would be well for our physicians to put this remedy to practical test, and if found as successful here, as it is said to be in the English Army in China, it will certainly prove a great blessing to the community in general.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'S
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Directors of the Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1862, it being the 12th Annual Statement of said Company:

Am't of prop'y insured Jan. 1, '62		$382,677 50
Do do do during year,		77,030 00
		$459,720 50
Deduct amount expired during the year,	$112,986 00	
Do surrendered, do	4,400 00	
		$117,866 00
Am't property itsured Jan. 1, '63,		$342,854 50
Am't Prem. Notes in force Jan. 1, '62,		$41,254 13
" " rec'd during year,		8,144 57
		$49,398 70
Deduct amount expired during the year,	$12,718 66	
Do surrendered do	503 00	
		$13,221 66
Am't Prem. Notes in force Jan. 1, '63		$36,177 04

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last statement,	$3,127 77
Am't rec'd during year for Ins.,	406 22
Interest on money loaned,	47 00
	$3,580 99

EXPENSES.

Alex. Gwin, Altoona, loss by fire of dwelling house insured in policy No. 736,	$500 00
E. & H. Nutter, Gallitzin, loss by fire of warehouse and shooks, insured in policy No. 959,	300 00
Blair County Whig, publishing annual statement	6 00
Same, publishing card & notices of meetings,	10 00
Dem. Standard, [publishing annual statement,	6 00
Same, publishing card,	10 00
Register publishing annual statement and card,	12 35
Same, printing policies,	20 75
Altoona Tribune, publishing card,	5 00
D K Ramey, surveying & reporting on loss at Altoona,	5 60
Directors $8 each for services,	72 00
Secretary's fees,	60 00
Postage, stationery, &c.,	3 42
	1,013 52
Balance,	$2,567 47

Jan. 1, '63:3t. JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

Now, to wit, this 26th day of February, 1863, the above account audited and approved.

WM. M. LLOYD,
JOSEPH SMITH,
J. R. PATTON, } Ex. Com.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the funds in the hands of Andrew Stoner and D. L. Keagy, administrators of the estate of Abraham Stoner, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
March 14. L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, to be presented at the adjourned Court, March 18th, 1863:

Ellen Fritchey, Wholesale, Altoona.
Wm. F. Bridenthal, Tavern, Martinsburg.
Feb. 21, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Clerk

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Kemberling, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to hear and report upon the exceptions filed to the Administration account of James Condron, acting administrator of Daniel Kemberling, dec'd, here by gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, 1863, where and when all persons interested are requested to attend.
March 7, 1863. AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg,

On Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1863,

at 10 o'clock A. M of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the corner of Juniata and Wayne streets, fronting on Juniata street 61 feet, and extending back 157 feet to an alley, being lot No. 145 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected one three story brick hotel, a good stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rose Dougherty, dec'd.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half of the unsold lots in the town of Tipton, Blair county, the whole tract or plot being bounded as follows: Beginning at a small garden 33 feet distant from the centre line of the Penna. Railroad; thence along said road 2110 feet to a post, thence north 32 degrees west 872 feet to a post, thence by two lines equal and parallel with the above lines to the place of beginning.

ALSO,

All that lot or piece of ground lying between the above described tract and Tipton Run, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the third corner of the first described tract, at the southwest corner of Pine and Forest streets; thence through a marked white oak south 35 degrees west 613 8-10 feet to the edge of Tipton Run; thence along said Run to the east side of Spruce street extended 338½ feet north 68 degrees west, until it reaches the first described tract at Pine street, being the same premises which Wm. P. Dysart and Elizabeth his wife, by indenture bearing date ——, duly executed, acknowledged and delivered, did grant and convey to Herman Haupt in fee &c.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Herman Haupt.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28.

☞ **The Dedication** of the GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH of Altoona, Blair county, Pa., will take place on the 15th of March The Ministers present from a distance will be:

German—Revs. R. Neumann, of Pittsburg, and J. Kuhlmann, of Wilmore, Cambria co.

English—Rev. J. Yingling, of Bedford, Pa., Rev. B. Crist, of Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., and many others.

German service in the morning at 10 o'clock, which will be preached by the Rev. R. Neuman, of Pittsburg

English in the afternoon, by R. Yingling. In the evening by Rev. B. Crist.

There will be an extra train from Altoona for Hollidaysburg after the services, so that all who will come over from Hollidaysburg, Duncansville, or elsewhere, can come home the same day.

Feb. 28. JOHN H. SCHMIDT, Pastor.

Estate of George Focht, dec'd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Geo. Focht, late of Woodberry tp., dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said decensed, which is situated in Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14] E. G. PRICE'S.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,
PITTSBURG, PA.,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

THE largest Commercial School in the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3000 students in five years, from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz;

MERCANTILE,
MANUFACTURERS,
STEAMBOAT, and
BANK BOOK-KEEPING.
First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Surveying, Engineering and Mathematics generally.

$35,00

Pays for a Commercial Course; Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourishing, inclose 24 cents in postage stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb 14, 1863. Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and See specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.—The Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District want a teacher to take charge of Male School No 3, in said borough the balance of the school year. Wages $35 per month.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Pres't.
Jas. D. Rea, Sec'y. [Feb. 7, 1863.

Andrew Eckel,
Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.
Annie street, Altoona, Pa., and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb 7, 1863

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7-3-6

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

Wanted.

LOCUST! LOCUST!! LOCUST!!!

LOCUST PINS, from 14 in. to 36 in. long, and LOCUST TIMBER, of all dimensions, will be bought or received on commission.

If forwarded promptly and largely, permanent arrangements for continued supplies will be made.

Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 7, 1863—3t.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States.

JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

17th Collection District, 2d Division, Blair Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above named Division, of all persons liable to a Tax on Licenses, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Coal and Manufactured articles, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received at the following places, viz:

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual Taxes, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July, 1862.

All persons who in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 28th of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of

Three Times the Amount of said Licenses,

In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

☞ Money of the United States only received.

☞ No further notice will be given.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Jan 31, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y.					1	2	3
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	27	28	29	30	31		

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PHILADELPHIA,
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New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular.
Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone. Apply to
J. M. COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

THE FARMER.

Sowing Blue Grass Seeds.

We are indebted to Mr. JOHN KIRBY for the following letter on the subject of sowing Blue Grass Seeds. It may be of practical use to many of our farmers:

CINCINNATI, Jan., 6, 1863.

Mr. JOHN KIRBY—Urbana—*Dear Sir*: I promised your Father this eve to write you on the subject of sowing Blue Grass Seeds, which I very cheerfully do.

He will send you 20 bushels of clean *seed*, 14 lbs. to the bushel. It will not look to you (probably) to be clean seed, though it is as clean as it ever is made. Step off 70 yards square, weigh 3½ lbs., and sow the seed— *but first*, put a portion of your seed at a time on a Barn floor, and whip it up, or thrash it as you may see proper to term it, with large switches, the same as a Saddler would the Hair that he wanted to stuff the pad of a Saddle. This you must observe closely, as 'tis the only way that the seed can be sown with any sort of regularity, as it adheres very closely, without undergoing the above process, and the 20 Bushels would not sow over 40 acres, instead of 80 as you desire.

The seed is obtained, or saved thus: Cut with seythe, cradle, or reap hook—tied in small sheafs, put in small shocks, to remain until it is thoroughly rotted, then rubbed or beat off, and it is call clean seed. Stripped seed is taken off the stalk while standing, with the fingers or a wooden cemb, but more difficult to sow. Cut seed is the same process as the first named, except the rotting—put into a common Cutting Box and cut up as fine as the machine will allow. This is the more easily sown of either kind. Stoak running on the land after sowing until spring, will not injure, but be of advantage, as tramping only puts the seed in. Hoping to hear of good success in all your undertakings, I remain, Yours Truly.

G. J. GAINES.

Planting Apple Orchards.

Many farmers look upon the space usually occupied by orchards as almost so much waste. They say, we get so little fruit from the ground taken up by the trees, and we cannot cultivate the orchards, as we should like, from injury to the roots, etc., so that we are forced, on the score of economy, to abandon apple-raising. Now, practically, an *orchard should be an orchard only*. Except for grass, it should be left uncultivated, after the trees have reached say about four inches in diameter. We can see no reason why a good crop of grass should not be continuously produced for a quarter or a third of a century, without disturbance. A top-dressing of manure once in two or three years, *we know* has produced fine yields of grass annually two crops. The trees have little or no influence upon the crop of grass; indeed, if they possess any, it is in affording a heavier swath *under the trees*.

Hence, instead of setting out young orchards, thirty and thirty five feet a part, reduce the distance to *about twenty feet*, in the quincunx form; and if at any time the trees should threaten to become a little crowded, prevent it by additional pruning. This is our theory.

The leading purpose of an orchard should be to obtain fruit; next the crop that will do the least damage to the trees. This is grass. Grass, however, will not only do no damage to the apple trees but the contrary. It keeps the soil moist and of a uniform temporature—protecting the roots in summer against the heat and drought, and in winter against the severe effects of alternate thawing and freezing.

It should also be remembered, in setting out young orchards, to get the trees as *low branched* as possible. They will generally not grow so high, while the low boughs will protect the trunk against the intense rays of the sun in the summer months, which are frequently very injurious to the health and productiveness of the trees.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Take two quarts of stock made from bones; when it boils, throw in half a teaspoonful of sugar, two ounces of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a quart of ready-shelled peas.—Let all boil rapidly for twenty minutes, then shred up the hearts of two lettuces, and add a teaspoonful of dried and powdered mint. Let the soup boil for ten minutes longer; take a teaspoonful of flour, and a little cold water, mix together, strain and add the soup, if not sufficiently thick. The spray of mint must be taken out before sending to table.

Green pea soup sent without vegetables to table, must be made in the same way, only the peas must be mashed, and the whole be strained before coming to table.

QUANTITY OF FOOD FOR OXEN.—Frequent observations have shown that an ox will consume two per cent. of his weight of hay per day to maintain his condition. If put to moderate labor, an increase of this quantity to three per cent. will enable him to perform his work and still maintain his flesh. If he is to be fatted, he requires four and a half per cent. daily in nutritious food.

KEMBLE & HOBART,
RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.

Jan. 17, 1863.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 8-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm."

THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills. Call on the Editor.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
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FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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